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Cassin's Sparrow in Colorado.—On May 27, 1905, I took a female Cassin's Sparrow (*Peucæa cassinii*) near Springfield, Baca County, Colorado, to the best of my knowledge the first to be taken in the State, although it was expected that it would be found sooner or later. The bird was perched on a barbed-wire fence on the prairie near Cat Creek, about a mile south of the town. Its breast was quite bare of feathers, so that it may have been incubating. Springfield is about thirty miles from both the east and the south boundaries of the State.—EDWARD R. WARREN, *Colorado Springs, Col.*

The English Sparrow at Tucson, Arizona.—The English Sparrow (*Passer domesticus*) has made its appearance in Tucson, Arizona.—GEO. F. BRENINGER, *Phoenix, Arizona.*

The Orange-crowned Warbler (*Helminthophila celata*) a Winter Resident in South Carolina.—In 'The Auk,' III, 1886, 139, I recorded this warbler as occurring on the coast of South Carolina, from November to March. Prof. W. W. Cooke states in his article 'The Winter Ranges of the Warblers' (Auk, July, 1905, p. 297) that *H. celata* "occurs in migration" and is "rare or accidental" in the southeast United States, but that it does not winter.

This latter is certainly a "loose statement," as the Orange-crowned Warbler *winters abundantly* on the coast of South Carolina and it arrives from the northwest the last week in October and remains until the first week in April, or perhaps even later. The center of abundance of these warblers is on the coast islands, as the greater part of these islands are veritable jungles, which the Orange-crowned Warbler delights to inhabit. I have also taken this warbler in the winter in different parts of Florida, such as the Suwannee and Wacissa River regions.

The Orange-crowned Warbler is capable of enduring intense cold. I have seen numbers of these highly interesting birds near Charleston when the thermometer ranged as low as 8° above zero. While in South Carolina, these warblers are partial to thickets of lavender and myrtle bushes.

ARTHUR T. WAYNE, *Mount Pleasant, S. C.*

Brewster's Warbler (*Helminthophila leucobronchialis*) at Englewood, N. J.—On May 13, Dr. Wm. Wiegmann, Carleton Schaller and I found a typical Brewster's Warbler at Englewood, N. J. It was with a flock of other warblers in an American elm pecking at the fruit (samaras). It was only a migrant, as it was not seen again, although I went to the same place the next day. The following description was written in the field. Above uniform pale grayish blue; anterior half of crown dull yellow; a black streak through the eye; superciliary line whitish; malar region hoary grayish; entire lower parts white, sides and flanks plumbeous, the latter color encroaching upon the breast; middle and greater wing-coverts tipped with yellow forming two beady wing-bars, more

extensive on the greater coverts; wings and tail olivaceous dusky, the outer tail-feathers with white inner webs; bill black; feet dark. It was perfectly silent.—GEORGE E. HIX, *New York City*.

Myrtle Warbler at Cape Elizabeth, Maine, in January, 1905.—In 'The Auk' for July, 1904, I gave data of the Myrtle Warbler (*Dendroica coronata*) wintering at Cape Elizabeth. During the past winter I watched the place closely to see if the birds would winter there again. A flock of six, at least, was seen there on Christmas day, 1904, but no more were observed until January 15, 1905, when two were seen in the same locality, about half a mile from where the birds lived in the winter of 1904–1905. January 29, two Myrtle Warblers were seen in the same field. After that the place was visited on several occasions, but not a warbler was seen during February. A Northern Shrike, however, made a stopping place there, and it may be that he had something to do with the absence of the warblers. April 16, one Myrtle Warbler was seen, in full breeding plumage, only two hundred yards from the locality, and I am inclined to think it was one which had wintered there, as not a single individual of the species had been seen in migration up to that date, and it was ten days or more before migrant Myrtle Warblers began to make their appearance.—W. H. BROWNSON, *Portland, Maine*.

Water-Thrush (*Seturus noveboracensis*) Nesting in Lancaster, Massachusetts.—On May 21, 1905, Herbert Parker, Esq., Dr. Ernest Codman, A. E. Harriman and I visited a spruce swamp in the northern part of Lancaster. This swamp covers an area of about forty acres. It is filled with fairly good-sized spruce trees. There are a great many old up-rooted trees throughout the swamp. Calla lilies (*Calla palustris*) are very abundant and there is a great quantity of rhodora (*Rhododendron rhodora*) in the openings.

After tramping for awhile, listening to *Dendroica virens*, *D. maculosa*, *D. pensylvanica*, *D. blackburniae*, *D. cærulescens*, *D. coronata*, *Mniotilla varia*, and *Compsothlypis a. usneæ*, Mr. Parker said he heard the song of a Water-Thrush (*Seturus noveboracensis*). We all went to the spot. The bird was in full song; but even then we never suspected that it was nesting. After going a short distance, looking over each up-rooted tree as a matter of form, Harriman flushed a bird out of an up-rooted stump and looking down, discovered the nest with five eggs. The bird was very tame and remained close by her nest, moving her tail up and down like a Spotted Sandpiper (*Actitis macularia*). I told him to shoot her, which he did.

On examining the root we found an old nest a little above the present one, which the bird had evidently used last year. The eggs of this set proved to be nearly three quarters incubated.

Not over two hundred yards from the first nest, Dr. Codman flushed another bird from her nest, which contained five eggs. This nest was